

300 / 154 - 39

國

十一月十九日

(信)

號三  
第

田中

電

秘

配

部

防衛課  
情報部  
事務

五部  
一部  
一部

六場

當主二一  
支那事變政  
史編纂室

國務院總長  
(同附公文) 十部

軍司令部



遼寧省受領 1931年電文第一九三一號

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案復為後覽

(三)

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長政使ノ同謀指證長領(附卷)

南滿洲鐵道株式會社  
總裁金守衡防衛班

1054-39

言

本回録ハ此ニ當處ニ於テ防諺ニ上スル詔書號令トシテ  
印刷配付シタル「御國寶ノ勅諭」也其公一ノ本又中  
第八章第一節ニ記載セラレ在リタルモアルモ合  
ニヨリ本局ヨリ創隊シテ之ニ別冊トシテ取扱セルモノ  
ナリ

昭和十五年九月

編譯室 院 節 長

be - t; 6.

布キ政治的占領ノ目的トシテ當局ヲ統ケテ居ル、中國各重要地ノ政治的中心、經濟的中心ハ勿論但ニ算  
計の中心即ハハ澤港ノ内河港湾及鐵道、長江流域ニハ  
日本國旗ヲ出揚シツツアル如一九三〇年戰爭ノ時ニ在  
籍ノ獨逸人ハ盡部カスバイアルトハ人カ謂ツテ居  
ルカ、其ノ勢ハ同様ニ中國在住ノ日本人ニ就アモ開  
ヒ得ルノテアル中國ニ於ケル日本ノ軍事國旗ノ往來  
トシテハ、一九三二年九月ベルリンノ某新開市上ニ  
日本人ノ自殺集アルモノカ露表セル頃ク老謀平昌ニ  
ヨリ長崎ニ飛来セラレアルトノコトアル  
其ノ内容ニ就テ知リシタ所シ尋ケレハ次ノ如クア  
ル

一、軍事國旗ハ何時ニテモ領事館内ノ兵庫ノ兵力、  
兵器、軍ノ配置及作戦計畫等ニ就ア細心ノ注意  
ヲ拂フハシ、中國々内ニ於ケル如何ナル變化アモ  
軍事國旗ハ此時東京參謀本部ニ報告シ同様ニ在支  
軍事國旗同様ニモ報告スハシ

二、軍事國旗ハ中國今既ノ情况如何シ長ク認識シ常  
ニ鐵道、交通方面ノ變遷ナル變化ニモ注意スヘシ  
軍器ノ貯藏及軍隊ノ所駐地ニハ特別ノ注意ヲ拂  
フヘシ

三、一切ノ兵營、兵舎及軍需工場ニ政連シカル可能  
性アル建築物ニ就ア圖正該識シ平素ヨリ長時ニ於  
シ右地區ニ於ケル工舎、電報ノ通信連絡方法ヲ  
究スヘシ

四 真を同謀ハ中人ノ曰云ニ對スル信官ヲ昇ムル

三 滋方法ヲ認スヘシ、又出本徳ル段り中二名電官ノ

二 官吏眞人ト私的交際ヲ結ヒ彼等個人ノ品性及生セ  
政治上ノ謀ニ對スル意見ヲ認悉スルニ便トラシ  
ムヘシ、且他ノ秘徳若ノ在無ラモ眞家スヘシ

一 先長者一件ヲ認ムスヘシ。右ニ銀行、商  
業の企划ノ中草等ニ關する言スルモノニ於テ左意

ヲナフヘシ

以上ノ五竝ハ其ノ大綱ヲ説ケタルニ迄キ又、曰云

嘗我々局外者ハ其ノ全貌ヲ知ルシ。ナイオマアル、

雷轟ヲ有シテ居リ、

東京ノ謀謀本部ニハ此へ向ナク在又同謀ヨリ信報ノ

送付セラレルトノコトテ、其大ナル中二ノ價時例に

テ何事か生シヨウトモ曰云向ノ欲滑ナル眼ヲ追

レバラレヌトアル、良シムヘキ中人ハ知ラス類

テ何事か生シヨウトモ曰云向ノ欲滑ナル眼ヲ追

テスノ同ニ似キノ忠フカ達上ニセラレテ居ル、

日本ハ中山ノ凡テヲ知リ蓋シテ居ル、一曰云人ノ中

日ニ對スル謀ハ中人ノソレヨリ更ニ覺得アル

トノ言葉ハ次シテ驅テハサビ

次ニ中止名丸ニ於ケル曰云ノ紙山圖ノ密略ヲ追

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### 记者ノ业务ニ供スルコトニスル

#### 一 在上海日本諜報機關

日本ノ長江流域ニ於ケル諜報工作ハ上海ヲ其ノ根據地トシテ居ル現在上海ノ日本居留民ハ六八六三九戸約二六、七〇〇人ニ達シテ居ル其ノ中成年男女ハ死ノ下全體が正式取ハ非公式ノ間諜ヲ多メテ居ル虹口一帶ノ洋人街ノマサジ、喫茶店、公卿邸、料亭等ハ諜報工作ヲ執事シツツアル、全居留民ヲ以テ「上海日本人各階聯合會」及別個社等ヲ組織シ、日本領事館、大長使、憲兵ト互ニ情報ヲ交換シテ居ル、コレヲ以テシテモ日本ノ上海ニ於ケル諜報的活動力既ニ全社會ノ内部ニ深入シテ居リ眞相ニ至ルヘキモノテアルカク頗ニシ得タ

日本ノ上海ニ於ケル諜報機關トシテハ大門下ノ如キモノカアル

#### 二 日本大使館

日本ノ駐支大使館ハ一九三五年公使令ヨリ新宿セルモノテ、黄浦路A二五號ニ設ケラレテアル、有臣大臣方邸上飯川越大臣方邸仕トシテ來リ大使館ニハ情報部カアツテ一層的ナ政治情報ヲ取扱ツテ居ル

一九三三年公使館代信報部ノ松井英太シテ十二  
高國ノ亘良吉計上セバテ居ム、同代將長ハ不聞テ  
アルカ、二代將長ハ亥五郎吉也、三代將長ハ萬  
莊赳夫ノ次女也也、現在ハ第五代目ニアル

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## 二 上海日本領事館

館址ハ楊子江一號ニ在リ中國人、朝鮮人、上海人及日本居留民ニ委スル一般情報ニ重點ヲ置イテ居ル

一九三五年七月一日茲華司法領事ガ上海ニ參集會談ヨリ信シテ浪人詭譎係レ停止ヲ決議シ、其ノ後凡テ日本海軍八百餘名ノ招撫ヲ至ケテ日本臣民ノ忠義ニ滿ニ當リ中國人ノ向の浪人招撫スルコトトナツバ田テアガ

## 三 上海官署

上空方面ノ軍事演習ニ奉門ニ被派ヒ上海ニ於ケル指揮ハ自衛ソイモノ万アガ、而モ巨大ア艦隊ニ信テ該軍之信號ヲ打撃シテ居ル

## 四 參謀本部上海派遣長官室

信號站ニ屬ケテ該軍工作員ニ付シ、其内ハ七時二十分、空トメ同ニハ船ノ火薬庫アヌ、即ち

1. 重機械工場幹部工作員

2. 軍械工場幹部工作員

3. 軍械工場幹部工作員

4. 軍械工場幹部工作員

5. 士兵幹部工作員

6. 分隊幹部工作員

7. 火薬庫起爆装置工作員

五 在海軍入官上海分官 文化論 文化山林、田坂弘新田義經等  
七 売長八百門、宿根主任八山本綱治子官長門  
九 三十石、米代大曾根、富貴以八七六二合二道  
一 十二八武門、近石次又火止半藏、老行八太郎  
三 田園ノ主其家主、以連及其守候故公卿也  
五 予后ル  
六 在海上上海船頭、宿根文化院門、宿根  
八 家セル由田田城以（難能、源氏）メ羅門ト接江  
九 比ノ公ニ（海上民官室）（中華大臣會上海分官）  
一〇 上海（上海會）（金正治士長以互相會）（日露戰  
一 一 上海ニ多以、無心隨信所の故徳也、曰國的、  
二 暗號電報ヲ傳取シテ居ル、此ノ事、考方日本ア  
三 名社、臘誌ハ此ニ當ルヘキ事、半老メガアル、又日本  
四 一二白浜大坂山口原田長所ニハ西下谷、京丸居  
五 二甲、乙、丙、丁、西川、此様ニ分レテ居ル、後  
六 大坂山、休設ニ當ル亦京、名古屋於工事  
七 ソリツテ居ル、日本、此記者ニ至リテ、書テ之  
八 ナイ

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二 在漢口日本諜報機關

武漢三省ハ長江流域ノ重要地區ニ日本同謀ノ  
該地區ニ於ケル官吏ト諜報機關ノ數目ハ上海  
ニ旁ライ、或在武漢三省ニ於テ信使ヲ適當  
シツツアルモノハ、武昌ヲ因ツノ領事館ニ分  
チ漢陽ヲ二四ノ領事館ニ、漢口ヲ五ノ領事館ニ  
察封領事館ニ區分シ、各地區ノ工作ハ日本總領事館  
ノ情報部カ指揮シテ居ル、該館ノ組織ハ  
以前年四十萬圓テアツタモノカ、一九三三年  
十月以後ハ七十萬圓ニ増加セラレタカ同尋  
ニ秘密資本十萬圓餘ヲ増加シテ居ル、其ノ他  
ノ諜報機關トシテハ下記ノ如キモノカアル

一 湖北、湖南、河南、四川江西、五省諜報總機關  
總領事三浦義秋ノ領導下ニ正リ外務省ニ  
隸屬シテ居ル、常ニ各省ニ八派シ謀工上  
作ヲ擔任セシメテ居ル

二 皇海武官室

陸軍及海軍武官カ當シ日本軍部ノ信號  
下ニ在リ、漢奸ノ買賣消息ノ蒐集ニ當ツ  
テ居ル

三 陸軍省情報局漢口所在員

主任ハ高野某子中國人ノ情報員十數名ヲ  
使用シテ居ル

四 海軍省漢口所在員

皇城長々長池武カ中國人密偵十數名ヲ使  
用シテ工作ニ當ツテ居ル

五、青濟會

漢陽、九江等ニ於テ活躍シツツアル

三 在天津日本諜報機關

天津方面ニ於ケル日本ノ諜報網ハ駐屯軍ヲ主體トシ日本領事館警察及漢奸力之ヲ援助シテ居ル、北支駐屯司令部ニ附設セラレテアル特務機關ハ北支ニ於ケル諜報工作統制機關デアリ同時ニ又各軍需諜報機關ノ最上屬部デアル其ノ管轄ハ極メテ廣ク人員モ多イ、天津一帯ニ於ケル諜報網ハ縱横ニ張道ラサレ諜箇所カナ、此ノ外ニ天津ニハ次ノ如キ各種ノ諜報組織カアル

一 北支特務機關

一九三五年二月二日平軍特務機關ノ北支駐屯軍參謀部關東軍特務機關ノ滿洲國々務院總務處等力聯合組成セルモノノデ青木繁力初代機關長、諭訪部安次郎カ初代特務主任デアル

二 高級偵查所

日本軍司令部、鎮警方面ノ聯合組織セルモノテ領事刑臺主任馬藤某カ所長ヲ兼不軍司令部參謀森田大尉カ次長ニ任シ、審偵十二名ヲ使用經費八月九百元デアル

三 黑衣社

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偵察更暗被殺テ社員八十五、六名

怪シイト院ノグ中國人ハ此ヲ捕ヘテ直ニ銃殺シ、死骸ハ日本軍司令部内ニ持込ンテ焼却スル一名暗殺ナルモノニ對シ賞金五百文ヲ予給シテ

后ル

四 日滿忠志社

本部ヲ東京ニ設ケ、其内各組ハ監視ニ附サレテ后ル、天津ノ忠志社ハ日本久良某ガ責任者テアリ、其ヲ暗殺、密偵、探査工作ニ從事シ秘密刑場ヲ持ツア后ル、現在石、久良等ハ東京、本部ニ就き後任者ヲ派遣シテ改組中テアル

五 大東社

情報通報社テ上海、南京、長口、各地ニ特派員ヲ置イテ后ル

六 女子特別班

天津日本軍司令部參謀官井上陸及柄西國師ノ情報員タル川島芳子カ組織セルモノテ女子四〇名ヲ二箇月間訓練シ終業後ハ女子軍ヲ組織スル、第一期ハ一九三五年二月中旬ニ訓練ヲ終ヘ北平ニ二〇名、天津ニ十五名、上海ニ五名ヲ次々派遣シ

- (一) 中國健算隊、青年將校ヲ説教シ事情ヲ偵悉セシメ或ハ  
(二) 航運隊、交通狀況及營造能力ヲ調査セシメ

中日農業研究會  
林運夫を中心トナリ中國儒  
結ヒ北支ニ於ケル推動力、  
ヲ謀ケテ相互ニ情報ヲ交換シツヅル  
天津日本領事館  
八

天津日本領事館  
總領事館ト領事館ニ分タレ、總領事館内ニハ領

總領事館ト領事館ニハ信託區ラニキ信託工作ニ當ツ  
微科ヲ領事館ニハ信託區ラニキ信託工作ニ當ツ  
テ后々

四在北平日本農業團  
福島事變後北平一帯ハ日本、北支進攻、タメ、  
大本營ト化シ、復幾、宿敵的活動を公然、暴密

トナルニ至ツタ、日本領トゾテハ北平ヲ八卦、  
偵立區ニ區分シ、區毎ニ區長ヲ一人任命シ、區  
謀十五人ヲに用セシメテ后ル、其、區分ハ次、  
如クデアル

一東寧ヨリ東西牌二十二至ル一  
地安門、新街口

四新街口、西四牌  
五西單牌廿、長安門  
六西單牌廿、王安門  
七

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卷之三

三

۷۶

卷之二

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間ラ右スル、議會ハ而ニ各國ノ議院ノ総ニ議道シ  
議正得ニ申ムツアル、北平ニ日露争戦ヲ謀  
シ員ハニテ漢奸又ハ間諜ヲ成ルシ、一方江  
安ヲモ行ヒ平津ノモ生計ヲケナシニ云々ノ如  
意ヲ報セシメテル

平野謙吉は、新潟市長に就任する。新潟市長は、元々新潟市議会議員で、元新潟市議會議長である。新潟市議會議長は、元新潟市長である。新潟市長は、元新潟市議會議長である。新潟市長は、元新潟市議會議長である。

長安書局

山總曰云清の山は長徳の中佐力は篠セルモノテ  
長徳曰立着三甲ノ武日、誠に謂曰公子ト、  
シテ長山ノ名曰ニ於ケル印山ノ事也。有無  
ヲ領三セシメルノヲ目向トシテ居ル、天子ノ名口  
ニ又稱リアニケル印キ、省或御傳ニ據て从六型而  
模山二區ヲ圖ヘ云々、此即地圖ヲ以てセシメテ

卷之三

## 六 正義白

専ラ青紅帝分子ヲ加入セシメ候等ヲ諒説ニ御居シテ居ル、一九三五年正月名義ニ於テ國民大元立〇〇餘名ヲ記得シテ當亦リ國民ニ過ヘタ所内ニモ（支那民族運動委員會）ナカニノヲ記ケテ内ニ於ケル青紅帝分子ヲ御居シテ正月ノ國民大ヲ首ツテ居ル、且天津ニ於テハ該青帝ノ首領李鴻江、張玉輝、夏良治等々皆上シテ正月の日ハ該支那運動團へノ加入ヲ請メタ結果平素ノ青帝分子テ該團ニ加入シタルカモ、ハ一〇、六〇〇餘名ニ達シ、三年以内ニ北支那青帝ノ全體ヲ獲得セント企シシテ居ル。

其スルニ日本國ノ平津遼寧ニ於ケル該運動ノ眞ハ此ニ參ク、上述ノモ、ハ東ノ主張ナルモノリムカタニ過キナリ、他、在華之人分會、在支那之六國會、大亞細亞之運動會、及上海總會、該團會、該運動會、全光社會、女子運動會等、自始而止、爭奪運動會、天津賽、國際青年運動會、天津賽等ハ凡テ日本ノ同族居焉ニ該スル意圖ニ該運動會也テヨリ、平時ハ中國人ニ對シテ多少ノ惡感ヲ抱シ一至者甚ノ時ニハ中國人ヲ虐殺セントシテ居ル、テ一カ。土匪等ハ皆ニ日本國ノ情狀遺書等ニ

(中國人ヲ朝馬ツテ中國、感情ヲ録ニスレハ  
一ツトシテ不既ニ事ハナク、中國人ヲ志求  
シテ中ノノ事務ヲ収集スレハ一物シテ正  
統シ得ラレヌモノハイト被ヘテ居ル時  
テマルカ、此ニヨツテ元モ日本人メ陰謀  
ノ道何ニ惡察テマカルハ遠像ニシキナ  
二二 宿河北日本本邦領域内

河北ニ於ケル日本公ノ信報工作ハ日本軍ノ監導下ニ  
在ル、一九三二年日本軍司令官南六島ハ各其ノ領  
派出所内ニ信偵班ヲ置ケルコトニ終無シ  
一信宿飯料派出現内ニ信宿料信使三ツ

二唐山 " 山居山 " 深原 " 四表島島 " 聚島島 " 三深原 " 二山海島 " 六天津海 " 天津 "

西ケタ  
冀ニ吉北口、山海关ノ寄屯ニモ烏海城内方置カレ、  
河北、察哈爾、山西綫邊ノ各省ノ真興都前ニモ蒙債  
鐵工場三百三十當所モ總經理ニ置ケラレテマリ莫ノ  
鐵ノシイコトハ意外テ、其ノ右勢ノ信威を想は候上  
テマル

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## 六 在日元日ソ諺諺の件

事務方面ニ於ケル日本ノ報紙發行ハ六月次ノ要旨  
ニ分ケテレル  
一 日本報事

領事館ノ情報主導者ハ日本民テアリ、其ノ下ニ中  
西公次、喜多島勇等力居ル、領事ハ該局ヲ蒙取シ  
又蒙添、六年、只島等ノ同所以迄居テ開拓シタ  
斯ハ該門院ニ通席ヲ置ケる業達人ヲ手先ニシツテ  
軍人、官吏ヲ説セシメ情報、入手コト好メテ居ル  
體ニ得失御出張所ヲ置ケ奉るノ情狀は斯ノ中心  
也。タラシメテ居ル

- 二 素原ハ以前之海龍督署ニ職ヲ奉シ又臺灣舊醫院  
會ノ事務員テアツタカ現在在迄凡年間寧ラ福建官  
内ノ情報工作ヲ擔任シ臺灣總督府及外務省ト密  
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本行開港ハ臺灣舊撫民廳會ノ廳長ニ係り証長松家  
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其ノ工作對象ハ新聞記者及政治ゴロト連絡シテ  
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蓋人及漢奸、奸商等ノ商用電報モ取扱ツテ店舗ル  
四 海軍武官  
海軍武官須賀彦次郎ハ専テ日本海軍ノ第一艦、  
水雷隊々長長ラ勤メテ舊儀所所有權會ヲ利用シ  
テ一般ノ政情並外交政策ヲ借鑑シツツアル

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### 七 在廈門日本諜報機關

廈門方面ニ於ケル日本側ノ情報機關モ亦次ノ四ツ  
ニ大別シ得ラレバ

#### 一 日本領事館

領事館ノ情報官係工作ハ高級方擔當シ、大使  
館情報部ノ官職下ニ在リ、同時ニ外務省ノ指揮  
ヲモ受ケテ居ル、特務偵察隊ナルモノカアリニ  
粗ニ分レテ活動シテ居ル

#### 二 營灣總督府駐在員及全閩新日報社

臺灣總督府ハ日本領事館ノ情報叢訪力但接大使  
館及外務省ノ指揮ヲ受ケテ居ル為三年以嗣別幅  
ニ海外駐在員調査ヲ設ケテ上海、橫濱、各地ニ  
情報網ヲ組織シタカ堵ニ福島及廈門ヲ重要配シ  
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太田ハ洲頭ニ置シ後任三津意信カ仕館セラレタ  
全閩新日報社モ臺灣總督府ノ諜報機關ノ一ツテ  
當部ハ田中某カ責任者テアツタカ、後ニ津カ此  
二代ツタ

此ノ外ニ國策情報社ナルモノカアリ、王トシテ  
軍械ノ移動、軍械ノ配備、兵力、抗日團体、承  
行場、晏舉及各方面ノ反對諜工作ヲ其ノ任務ト  
シテ居ル

又必母ニ應シテハ巨量ヲ授シテ参考資料ヲ貰收  
シ、便は毎ニ總督府ニ送付シテ居ル、其ノ権責ハ  
八月約三、四元ヲ計上シテ居ル

## 三、海防軍備

立法院總會ニ席入備參謀ノ審酌ナ道管ヲ言ル云一九三五年春モ勅令第42號ヲ設ケ總督府ヨリ各官校名ヲ各地ニ派遣シテ該地ノ日本領事廳反佈總管當者ト連絡セシメ、各地ニ於ケル集團、民族問題ノ研究ノ容ノ行動等ヲ内偵セシメテ居ル

## 四、國海軍武官

各地座在ノ日本海軍武官ハ各自立シタ信報官ヲ表チに附ノ監軍武官研究生大本カ在任中ヘ失意ノ政局、軍人反內勤分子ヲ追緝スル外「新革命同監會」ナルモノヲ組合シテ廈門市内ノ治安安撫ノ工作、又同ニハ屢々テ監察、出入シ中日ツツアツタ

以上述ヘ來ツタ所ニヨツテ或々ハ日本ノ中國内ニ於ケル信報官ノ監督へ完空ニ中國社會ノ空部ヲ也國シテ終ツテ居ルコトヲ知り得タ、毎年八中國人ノ内情ノミナラズ、外國人ノ言ふモ亦復無ノ據在ノ郵袋トナツテ居ル

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President's Chamber

Defence Unit

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## P R E F A C E

This supplement was printed some time ago in the First Paragraph of the Eighth Chapter of a book entitled the "Outline of Guidance of Intelligence Service of Chiang Kaishek Regime" printed and distributed by this Unit as a guiding material on security. However, owing to circumstances this part was eliminated from the text and printed in a separate volume.

Sept. 1940

President's Chamber

Chief of Defense Unit

(p 2)

Chapter 8 International Espionage Networks in China

Section 1 JAPAN

Before the Meiji Restoration, Japan was only a colonized country. To find the key to the question why such a country has become so strong and prosperous, we must trace back to the remote Russo-Japanese War in 1905. Needless to say, the victory of Japan, which was but a less advanced nation at that time, over Russia was the results of the efforts of the government and people united together for more than scores of years, but as an important factor of her success, could be mentioned in particular her intelligence operation. After the Russo-Japanese War, Japanese position in the world was settled at last. By the lessons learnt through this war, the Japanese government's reliance on military power was more and more deepened and it was endeavored more earnestly /than before/ for the development of intelligence networks. The government, in the end, came to harbor an ambition to invade China, and started its intelligence operation toward China, too, and was making preparations to encroach upon and absorb China. It is clear that the Japanese intelligence operation had been carried on at the back of internal disturbances, which broke out year after year in China. But our soldiers not considering the circumstances, judge the Japanese activities among them to be the ones for their / i.e. Chinese soldiers' / own benefit and do not realize that at the back of their activities there is a large scale system of intelligence operations directed by the government.

It is safe to say that the whole of China is covered with the Japanese spy networks, especially North China, South China, Nanking, Shanghai and all parts of Mongolia are infected with Japanese spies.

The Japanese espionage policy toward China is similar on some points to the so-called continental policy. All over China, she has extended her espionage networks and is carrying on her activities with the aim of occupying China politically.

(p 3)

Not only the political and economical centers of all the important places in China, but particularly the military centers for instance, such sea-ports as make inland ports /?/, railways, and fortified zones are infested with the Japanese spies. At the time of the first European war, Frenchmen said that all the Germans in France were spies, and this can be applied to the Japanese residing in China. As made public by a certain Meguro, a Japanese, in a certain newspaper in Berlin on September, 1932, the duties of Japanese military spies are said to have strictly provided for by the Army General Staff.

What we have been informed about the contents is as follows:

1. Military spies should always pay close attention to the military strength, the number of arms, the disposition of forces, the operation plan, etc., in the bounds of their spying area. On any changes in China, military spies should immediately submit a report to General Staff Headquarters in Tokyo and at the same time to military spy associates in China.

2. Military spies should have a profound knowledge of the special state of affairs of every part of China and constant attention should also be paid to any change no matter how trifling it may be, in the field of railways and communications.

Special attention must be paid to the location of munition storage and of the powder magazines.

3. It is requested to investigate and confirm all the structures which can be converted into barracks, fortresses and munition factories and to study at ordinary times, how to interrupt telephone and telegram communications in the areas in case of war.

4. Military spies are requested to take measures to increase the confidence of the Chinese towards Japan and also to take every chance to form a private friendship with Chinese officials and military officers all over China in order to make

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it easy to survey their personality and their military and political opinions toward the enemy. Moreover, they are requested to make a secret examination for the existence of other secret activities.

5. Military spies should be acquainted with and understand the economic situation and important cases occurring in the cities and towns to be spied. Attention should be paid especially to mining banks and those commercial enterprises which have relations with military affairs. The above mentioned five points are only the principal ones. The conspiracy of the Japanese military spies against China of course consists in more precise and outrageous plans. Only we, outsiders, are not well acquainted with the whole feature. It is learned that information is incessantly sent from the spies residing in China to General Staff Headquarters in Tokyo. Any matter that may occur at any time and place in the vast country of China cannot slip away from the sly eyes of Japanese spies. Poor Chinese are unconsciously placed on the dressing-board as they, Japanese, want. /TN:  
...are destined to be treated at the mercy of the Japanese spies in spite of themselves./ Japan has fully been acquainted with China. It is true that the knowledge of Japanese on China is more profound than that of the Chinese.

Further on, the outline of the Japanese intelligence institutes all over China will be mentioned for the investigator's information.

#### Japanese Intelligence Organs in Shanghai

Japanese intelligence activities in the Yangtze Valley has Shanghai as its base. The Japanese residents and their houses in Shanghai number approximately 26,000 and 6639 respectively, and the majority of the grown-ups are in a official or non-official capacity performing the role of espionage. Massagewshops in dance-halls, tea-houses, cafes, restaurants, etc. in the area of HONGKEW are covering the intelligence activities. All of the residents have organized a "Japanese Street Federation of Shanghai" /Shanghai Nippon-jin Kakuro Renzo-Kai./ flying party, etc. and are mutually exchanging informations with the Japanese Consulate, Embassy and the Military Police. Even from these facts, it enabled to clarify that the Japanese intelligence activities in Shanghai have already penetrated within the societies, the extent of its dreadfulness.

Roughly, the following are the Japanese Intelligence Organs in Shanghai.

##### 1. Japanese Embassy

Japanese embassy in China is established at A 25 Huangpu Road, which was elevated from a legation in 1935. After

the return of Ambassador ARITA, Ambassador KA'AGOE succeeded the post. The Embassy has an Information Dept., which deals with general political informations.

In 1933 when it was still a legation, a huge sum of 110,000 yen was appropriated for the secret funds of the Information Dept. The name of the first chief of the Dept. is unknown, but the second chief was SUMA Yakichiro, the third KA'AI, Tatsuo, then ASHINO Hiroshi and the present one is the fifth.

#### 2. Japanese Consulate-General in Shanghai.

The Consulate is located at No. 1 of Yangtze Road and its main effort is directed to the collection of general information concerning Chinese, Korean, Formosan and Japanese residents.

On July 1st of 1935, judicial consuls in China assembled in Shanghai and held a conference in which the abolition of the regulations for disciplinary punishment of vagrants /Ronin/ was decided. Since then, the majority of the Japanese and Korean vagrants /Ronin/ were charged with secret communication of Japanese spies under the direction of the said consulate and began activity by smuggling themselves among Chinese.

#### 3. Military Attaché's Chamber.

It deals solely in the military investigation in the field of Army affairs, and some of the activities in Shanghai are significant. Moreover a huge wireless telegraphy have been established through which informations are being wired.

#### 4. Office of Resident-officers in Shanghai of the General Staff.

It has an Information Dept. which takes charge of intelligence activities. The department is divided into 7 sections which has no connection with each other. Namely:

1. Military Affairs Sec. - in charge of military investigation activities.
2. Political Affairs Sec. - in charge of political affairs.
3. Party Affair Sec. - " " " Party Affairs.
4. Business Affair Sec. - " " " business affairs
5. Student Affair Sec. - " " " student movements
6. Labor Affair Sec. - " " " investigation of labor movements.
7. Cultural Affair Sec. - in charge of affairs concerning cultural organizations, newspapers, magazines and publications.

#### 5. Shanghai Branch of the Ex-service Men's Association.

The chief of the branch is JIGO and the head of the Information is YAMAMOTO, Eiji. It has thirty officers and the membership totals 762.

In peace time weapons are not carried, nor is military training exercised. They are exclusively engaged in the investigation of the construction of Chinese fortresses and batteries and their defense condition.

#### 6. Shanghai Office of the South Manchurian Railway Co.

It collects informations only in the fields of economy and culture. The collection of Chinese publications (magazines and newspapers) in this office is said to be about the foremost in China in kinds and number.

In addition to these, "Navy Attaché's Chamber", "Shanghai Branch of the Manchurian Development Society in China", "Shanghai Meiji Society", "Mutual Assistance Society of the Asiatic People", "Japan-China Good-will Society," "East Asia Economic Inquiry Bureau" and all Japanese newspapers, banks and schools are reconnaissance organs. Japan has also established many wireless stations in Shanghai through which they listen-in on international code messages. This type of equipments in various areas are indeed startling.

Moreover, the Nanking branch of Japanese Embassy has 40 plain-clothes men who are divided into four units, a,b,c and d. They are engaged in not only the protection of the embassy but also intelligence activities in various areas of Nanking. It is needless to say of Japanese press men /engaged in the activities/.

### II The Japanese Intelligence Organ in HANKOW

In the three cities, "WU CHANG, HANKOW and HAN YANG are important areas along the YANTZEE River, and the facilities of intelligence organs and the activities of the Japanese espionage in the said areas are about the same as that in Shanghai. At present, in the three cities, HANKOW, "WU CHANG and HAN YANG, the intelligence services are carried out by dividing "WU CHANG into four reconnoitering sections, HAN YANG into two sections and HANKOW into five, and the intelligence department of the Japanese Consulate-General controls all the activities in these sections. The expenditure of the Consulate which had formerly been ¥400,000 has been increased to ¥700,000 since October 1935 and at the same time, the secret service expenditure of the Consulate has increased more than ¥100,000.

The following are the other intelligence organs:

1. The General Intelligence Organ in the Five Provinces, HU PEI, HU NAN, HO NAN, SSU CHUAN and KIANG HSI.

This organ is under the control of Consul-General MIURA Yoshiaki, and belongs to the Foreign Office. Some men are always dispatched to the provinces and are engaged in intelligence activities.

2. Army and Naval Officers' quarters.

Army and Naval officers take charge of the intelligence services and they are under the control of the Japanese military command. They are engaged in buying off Chinese traitors and collecting informations.

3. The resident officers of HANKOW of the Intelligence Bureau of the War Ministry.

A certain TAKANO in charge and more than ten Chinese informants are working under him.

4. The resident officers at HANKOW of the Naval Ministry.

IKETAKE, Commander of the Naval landing party, is taking charge of this service and has more than ten Chinese spies under him.

5. CHING CHI HUI.

They are in activity at HAN YANG, KIU KIANG and other places.

### III The Japanese Intelligence Organ in TIENSIN

The Japanese garrison constitutes the main body of the Japanese intelligence net in TIENSIN district with the assistance of the Japanese Consulate-police and some Chinese traitors.

The special service organs attached to the Headquarters of the Japanese Garrison in North China is the controlling organ of all intelligence activities in North China and at the same time the highest office of all military and police intelligence organs as well. The sphere of jurisdiction of this organ is very extensive and it commands a large staff. The intelligence nets covering the whole TIENSIN district are stretched in all directions and not even the smallest corner is left untouched. Aside from the above, there are the following various intelligence

organizations in TIENTSIN.

1. The special service organs in North China.

This organ was established in February of 1935 through the cooperation of the Staff Department of the Japanese Garrison in North China which belongs to the Japanese Military Special Service organs, the Administrative Bureau of the Home Affairs Ministry of MANCHUKUO which belongs to the Special Service organs of the KWANTUNG Army, etc. and AOKI, Shigeru is the first chief of the organs and SUWARE Yasujiro is the first chief in charge of the Special services.

2. The High Class Reconnaissance and Investigation Office.

This was organized through the cooperation of the Japanese army headquarters and the police department of the Japanese Consulate. A certain MATO, in charge of Penal Affairs of the Police Department of the Consulate, has been appointed concurrently the Chief of the office, and Captain MORITA, staff officer of the Japanese Army Headquarters, vice-chief of the office. Twelve spies are employed and the monthly expense is 900 yuan.

3. The Black Shirt Society.

This is an undercover /Teisatsu/ agency and organ for assassinating and is constituted of fifteen or sixteen members. They catch any Chinese whom they think suspicious, and shoot the man at once; the body is taken into the Japanese Army Headquarters and cremated. 500 "EN // per man is given to the assassin as a reward.

4. The Japanese-Manchurian Kindred Spirits Society.  
/NICHIMAN RENSHI SHA/

The Headquarters of this society is in TOKYO and its internal constitution is kept strictly secret. The kindred-spirits-society in TIENTSIN is led by a certain Japanese named KUDO. They are engaged mostly in assassination, espionage activities, and detecting evidences, and they have a secret execution ground. At present, the said KUDO has been transferred to TOKYO, and his successor being despatched, the society is now undergoing reorganization.

5. The Great East Society. /DAITO SHA/

This is an information and intelligence organ and has special employees despatched in SHANGHAI, NAN KING and HANKOW.

#### 6. The Women's Special Corps.

This was established by SAKAI Takashi, Staff Officer of the Japanese Army Headquarters at TIENSIN and KAWASHIMA Yoshiko, an intelligence agent of MANCHUKUO. Forty girls are trained for two months and after completing the course they are organized into a women's corps. The first period' training was completed in mid-February 1935, and twenty girls were despatched to PEIPING, fifteen to TIENSIN and five to the TSIN-PU railroad line respectively.

- (1) They are to find out Chinese Military conditions by tempting young Chinese officers, or
- (2) they are to investigate the traffic conditions and transportation capacity of the TSIN-PU railroad.

7. The Sino-Japanese Association for the Study of the secret teachings of the SHINGON Sect. /CHUNICHI SHINGON MIKKYO KEN KYU KAI/ with HAYASHI, Nobuo as the leader of the society, it is making connections with the Chinese notables out of official life and is attempting the expansion of the potential power in North China. It is also exchanging informations with each other by setting up communication nets.

#### 8. The Japanese Consulate in TIENSIN.

It is divided into the Consulate-General and the Consulate. There is an intelligence section in the Consulate-General and an intelligence branch in the Consulate, both having charge of intelligence activities.

#### IV. The Japanese Intelligence Organ in PEIPING.

Since the Manchurian incident, the whole area including PEIPING and TIENSIN has become an Imperial Headquarters for the Japanese advance into North China, and their intelligence activities have also become an open secret. PEIPING is divided into eight reconnaissance districts by the Japanese, each district having one Chief and fifteen spies. The division are as follows:

1. Whole area from TUNG TAN to TUNG HSI PAI LOU.
2. Whole area from TUNG SSU PAI LOU to PEI HSIN CHIAO.
3. Whole area from TI AN MEN to HSIN CHIEH KOU.
4. Whole area from HSIN CHIEH KOU to HSI SSU PAI LOU.

5. Whole area from HSI SSU PAI LOU to HSI TAN PAI LOU.
6. "hole area from HSI TAN PAI LOU to KWANG AN MEN.
7. Whole area from YUNG AN MEN to WANG AN MEN.
8. Whole area from Nanchitze to Chungwenmen.

The following are only those among the Japanese Intelligence organ in the city of Peiping known to us:

1. The Embassy in China.

The Embassy has an information office, headed by SHIMIZU, Tozo and which is equipped with two wireless telegraph instruments, one 5,000 "WATT" and another 100 "WATT", and is communicating with Tokyo, Mukden, Tientsin, Shanhaiwan and the war districts. Most of the Japanese intelligence activities in Peiping directed by the Embassy. Besides, in the Embassy, there is an unit in charge of special activities under the responsibility of attache TAKAHASHI. This unit organizes an intelligence net work by dispatching special service men to such places as Suiyuan, Tatung, Ninghsia, Shihchiachuang, etc., organizes an intelligence net work and has them maintain contact with the special service men under SAKAI.

2. The Japanese Residents Association in Peiping.

The Association has in its organization a "Yamato Club" where there are organized military arts, tennis, baseball, cinema departments etc., the responsible persons of which are carrying on energetic activities in Tientsin. The association has a fairly long history as an intelligence organ and as an agency for communication with Chinese traitors, and in war time its members and responsible persons are to be protected by the Japanese gendarmerie. In peace time they are exerting themselves in collecting informations in cooperation with the Residents Association in Tientsin whose members total more than 10,000.

3. "Jinrui Aizen Kai", /the Sumanitarian Society/.

The president is KITAMURA Takamitsu. The society has three branches in Tangshan, Luanhsien and Pesti and, usually by approaching vagrants in various places and tempting them with money or threatening them, it is making use of them in intelligence activities. In Peiping, a Japanese language school has been organized and all the faculty of the school are making use of Chinese traitors or spies on one hand, and on the other, are also giving instructions by correspondence, by which they keep contact with students in Peiping and Tientsin who are to

report on school informations.

4. The Buddhism Spreading Society.

Wang Chunhsuan, president of the society, has organized an intelligence network by the order of the Japanese attache's chamber and is propagandizing the so-called monarchy in Peiping and Tientsin. Furthermore, he is secretly despatching more than 10 of his believers to Peiping and other places along the Peiping-Hankow and the Peiping Suiyuan Railways to carry out intelligence activities.

5. "Chojo Kai", /the Great Wall Society/.

The society was organized by Lt. Col. GIGA, Chief of the Japanese Special Service Agency in Shanhaikwan. Its purpose is to detect through its connection with the pro-Japanese, pro-Manchurian elements among the natives along the Great Wall whether there are any Chinese military establishments at the gates of the Great Wall. The society has twelve branch stations at the gates of the Great Wall, and each branch station has a wireless telegraphy instrument and two large-type cameras for photographing strategic zones along the Great Wall.

6. "Seigi Dan" / the Righteousness Party/.

The members of this party are mostly those belonging to Chingpang (the Blue Society) and Hungpang (the Red Society) and they are used in gathering information. In 1935, it counted more than 63,500 members all over Manchuria and SAKAI became its leader. Having established the so-called "Chinese People Friendship Liaison Office" within the Great Wall, the party is planning to enlarge its organization by making use of organizations inside the Great Wall related to Chingpang. Moreover, the party invited Li Ming-te, Captain of the Anching Society, Yuan Wen hui, Mai Kwang chih, etc., at Tientsin and recommended them to enter "Seigi Dan" or the Friendship Liaison Office. As a result, the Chingpang men in Peiping and Tientsin who entered the party totalled over 10,600. The party is planning to obtain all of the Chingpang men in North China within three years.

In short, the Japanese intelligence organs in Peiping and Tientsin district are very numerous. The above mentioned organs are only the principal ones. Others, such as "Zaigo Gunjin Bunkai" (Branch Association of ex-soldiers), "Toa Fukkyo Dai Domei" (The Great Union of East Asia Buddhism), "Dai Ajia Shugi Domeikai" (The Great Asiatism Union), "Toa Kyowakai" (the East Asia Concord Society), "Zenrinkai" (the Neighborly Friendship Society), "Hodokai" (the Morality Society), "Konkokyokai" (T.N.- a religious association of the Konko Sect), "Jo shi Seitoku Kyokai"

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(the Women's Sacred Moral Society), "Nichi Wan Buikai" (the Japanese-Manchurian Relief Society), "Uchu-kyo Dokunkai" (the Pantheism Dobun Society), "Daito Ryo" (the Great East Dormitory), "Kokusai Seinen Fukum Dan" (the International Youth Service Society), "Tenri kyo" /T.N. a religious association of the Tenri Sect/ etc., are all important organizations protecting the Japanese intelligence activities, and in peace time, they are doing more or less for the Chinese people with the intention of making use of them in case of emergency. It is said that DOHIHARA is always saying to the Japanese in charge of intelligence service that "they use the Chinese to detect the state of things in CHINA, there is nothing which cannot be found out, and if they use the Chinese to destroy things Chinese, nothing can be left undestroyed." Judging from this, it can easily be imagined how sharp the Japanese conspiracy is.

#### V. Japanese Intelligence Organs in HOPEI

Japanese intelligence activities in Hopei are under the guidance of the Kwantung Army. In 1935, General MINAMI, Commander of the Kwantung Army decided to establish secret-inquiry squads in consulate police branch offices at various places, and established:

- 1) Tangku secret inquiry squad in the Tangku Consulate Police Branch office,
- 2) Tangshan secret inquiry squad in the Tanshan Consulate Police Branch Office.
- 3) Lansien secret inquiry squad in the Lansien Consulate Police Branch office.
- 4) Chinwangtao secret inquiry squad in the Chinwangtao Consulate Police Branch Office.
- 5) Shanhaikwan secret inquiry squad in the Shanhaikwan Consulate Police Branch office, and
- 6) Tientsin Secret inquiry squad in the Tientsin Consulate Police Branch Office.

Besides these special service organs were also established at Kweikon and Shanhaikwan and no less than 350 detective organs were secretly set up in important cities of the provinces of Hopei, Chahar, Shantung and Suiyuan. The number of them is surprisingly large and the extent of their activities is beyond imagination.

#### VI Japanese Intelligence Organs at Fuchow.

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Japanese intelligence organs in the Fuchow district are generally divided into the following four places:

#### 1. The Japanese Consulate.

The head of the intelligence service of the consulate is MATSUMOTO, Takeshi (?) and, NAKANISHI Hiroji, and KITAJIMA, Isamu, etc. are working under him. They are making efforts to obtain informations by bribing Chinese traitors, by establishing opium-smoking places, such as Chinsen, Fasheng, Shinsheng, etc. and also by establishing licensed quarters at Fangmenchih and making the women working there tempt soldiers and government officials. Aside from these, special police branches are established in various places as the central organs of collecting informations of the places.

#### 2. KUWAHARA Yoshio

KUWAHARA once held a post in the Government-General of Formosa, and was a clerk of the Formosa Neighborly Friendship Association. He has been in charge of intelligence activities in Fukien Province for these 8 years. He is in close connection with the Government-General of Formosa and the Foreign Ministry. The objects of his activities are generally divided into three:

- (1) To buy over the bandits of Tataohui,
- (2) To organize the Formosa Young Men's Association and
- (3) To associate with officers in active service and government officials. Besides a monthly sum of about 5,000 yuan as expenses paid by the Foreign Ministry, he is supplied with a huge sum of 20,000 yuan or so by the Government-General of Formosa as expenses for collecting informations.

#### 3. The Minpao Office.

This newspaper office is under the management of the Formosa Neighborly Friendship Association, and it is already more than 5 years since the president, MATSUNAGA Sakae took over the Minpao. Their object of activities consists in obtaining informations of the Chinese through connections with newspapermen and political adventurers, /"KOROTO"/ Two wireless apparatuses are installed in the office, with which they not only communicate with the Foreign Ministry and the Government-General of Formosa, but also accept commercial messages of Japanese, Formosans, Chinese traitors, profiteers, etc.

#### 4. The naval officer.

Naval Officer SUGA Hikojiro once was the chief of the Torpedo boat Division of the Second Fleet and is in a respectable

position in the Navy Ministry. His activities are in full swing. He takes every opportunity to make inquiries into general political situations and diplomatic policies.

### VII Japanese Intelligence Organ at Amoy

The Japanese intelligence organ in the Amoy district can also be roughly classified into the following four:

#### 1. Japanese Consulate.

The Secret Service Division is in charge of the actual activities of the intelligence service of the consulate. It is under the command of the Intelligence Section of the Embassy and also at the same time receives instructions from the Foreign Affairs Ministry. There is a special reconnoitering party which carry on its activities divided into two groups.

#### 2. Resident officials of the Government General of Formosa and the Chuan Min Hsin Jih Pao She.

The intelligence service of the Japanese consulate being under the direct command of the Embassy and the Foreign Ministry, the Government General of Formosa established separately an organization of the Overseas Resident officials three years ago and set up an intelligence net in Shanghai, Kwantung and other districts, of which Foochow and Amoy are the most important. First, a certain Mr. Ota was sent to Amoy as resident official but he was transferred to Swatow and in his place Mr. Sawa Shigenobu was appointed. The Chuan Min Hsin Jih Pao She is also an intelligence organ of the Government General of Formosa. A certain Tanaka was in charge of the organ, but was later replaced by SAWA.

Besides this, there is the Min Tung Newspaper and its chief work lies in counter-espionage activities regarding transfer of forces, their disposition, their strength, anti-Japanese organizations, air-fields, forts and various other matters. When necessary also buys over reference materials at an enormous sum and sends them to the Government General of Formosa by every available ship and the expenditure for this work amounts to three to four yuan per month.

#### 3. Roving-police Organization.

For the purpose of promoting close connection between these intelligence nets, the Government General of Formosa established, in the spring of 1935, a roving police organization. Several policemen are despatched to various districts in South China from the Government General to communicate with the Japanese Consulates in these places and with the intelligence agents, they

are making private inquiries about the movements of military and group passengers in various places.

4. Resident army and navy officers.

Japanese army and navy officers stationed at various places have their own independent intelligence nets. Once an army student officer named Omoto, stationed in Amoy, organized, while in office, a "New Revolution Alliance Association" and planned the disturbance of peace in the city of Amoy, besides coming in touch with politicians and militarists in cbsecrity and insurgent elements. He sometimes went in disguise to pleasure resorts, associated with Chinese people of various circles and exerted himself in gathering informations from them.

By what we have stated above, we can see that the Japanese intelligence nets set up in China have completely encircled the whole Chinese community. Not only the internal conditions of the Chinese people, but also the speeches and movements of foreigners are the objectives of their investigations.

For instance, British, American and Soviet commercial organs in China have already been for a long time the chief targets of Japanese espionage. It is not too much to say that almost all the Japanese who have access to the core of the Chinese social life are spies. The pitiable Chinese people are ignorant and when coming in contact with the Japanese they do not even think of taking the least precautions which is truly a very fearful state of things.

C E R T I F I C A T E

IPS No. 1054 (39)

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, Shinaji KOBAYASHI hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Secretary of the Archives and Document Section of the 1st Demob. Bureau. and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 20 pages, dated Sept, 1940 and described as follows: Covering letter of the Chief of the Defense Section of the South Manchurian Railway Company with the enclosure of the 1st Section of the 8th part of the Document entitled: "Main Directive Regulations of the Intelligence Service of Chang-Kai Shek's regime"

I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): Vol. 18, 1940, Secret - Secret Daily Files between War Ministry and Manchurian Forces (1st Demobilization Bureau).

Signed at Tokyo on this  
10th day of Oct. 1947.

Witness: Torakichi Nakamura

s/ Shinaji Kobayashi

Signature of Official

Secretary of the Archives and

Document Section of 1st

Demob. Bureau

Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

I, HENRY A DOLAN, Jr., hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above certification was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this  
10th day of October, 1947

s/ Henry A. Dolan, Jr.

Name

Witness s/ Richard A. Larsh

Investigator, IPS

Official Capacity

MINUTES OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL MEETING

Concerning the conclusion of the protocol among JAPAN, GERMANY, ITALY, HUNGARY, MANCHUKUO, and SPAIN for the extension of the term of validity of the Anti-Comintern Pact, and the exchange of secret documents between JAPAN and GERMANY for the abolition of the annexed secret agreements of the Pact.

Opened on 22 (Saturday) November 1941 at 10:10 a.m. in the Imperial presence..

Members present:

President HARA  
Vice-President SUZUKI

Ministers

Premier, concurrently Home and War Minister, TOJO	- Seat #5
Education Minister HASHIDA	Seat #6
Public Welfare Minister KOIZUMI	Seat #8
Justice Minister INAMURA	Seat #9
Navy Minister SHIMADA	Seat #10
Foreign, concurrently Overseas Affairs Minister, TOJO	Seat #11
Communications, concurrently Railways Minister, TERASHIMA	Seat #12
Commerce and Industry Minister KISHI	Seat #14

Councillors

ISHII - Seat #17, ARIMA - Seat #18, KUBOTA - Seat #19,  
ISHIZUKA - Seat #20, SHIMIZU - Seat #21, MINAMI - Seat #22,  
NARA - Seat #23, ARAKI - Seat #24, MATSUI - Seat #25,  
MATSUURA - Seat #27, USHIO - Seat #28, HAYASHI - Seat #29,  
FUKAI - Seat #30, FUTAKAMI - Seat #31, MANO - Seat #32,  
OSHIMA - Seat #33, OBATA - Seat #34, TAKEKOSHI - Seat #35,  
MITSUCHI - Seat #36, IZAWA - Seat #37, and IKEDA - Seat #38.

AbsenteesPrinces:

Prince YASUHITO	Seat No. 1
Prince NOBUSHITO	Seat No. 2
Prince TAKAHITO	Seat No. 3
Prince KOTOHITO	Seat No. 4

Ministers:

Agriculture and Forestry Minister INO	Seat #7
Finance Minister KAYA	Seat #13

Councillors:

Councillor KANEKO	Seat #16
Councillor SUGAWARA	Seat #26

Committee Members:

MORIYAMA - The Chief of the Bureau of Legislation  
 SATO - The Councillor of the Bureau of Legislation  
 SAKAMOTO - The Director of the European-Asiatic Bureau of the Foreign Office.

Bureau of the Foreign Office

MATSUMOTO - The Chief of the Treaties Bureau of the Foreign Office  
 IMAMATSU - The Director of the Police Bureau of the Home Affairs Ministry  
 IKEDA - The Director of the Bureau of Criminal Affairs of the Justice Ministry

Reporter:

ISHII, Chairman of the Investigation Committee

Chief Secretary:

Chief Secretary HORIE

Secretaries:

Secretary MOROHASHI  
 Secretary TAKATSWI

President: (HARA)

The meeting is now in session.

The subject under discussion is "the conclusion of the protocol among JAPAN, GERMANY, ITALY, HUNGARY, MANCHUKUO, and SPAIN for the extension of the term of validity of the anti-comintern pact, and the exchange of secret documents between JAPAN and GERMANY for the abolition of the annexed secret agreements of the pact."

Opening the committee stage, I shall omit the oral reading and request, at once, a report from the Chairman of the Investigation Committee.

The Reporter: (ISHII)

In regard to the "conclusion of the protocol among JAPAN, GERMANY, ITALY, HUNGARY, MANCHUKUO, and SPAIN for the extension of the term of validity of the anti-comintern pact and the exchange of secret documents between JAPAN and GERMANY for the abolition of the annexed secret agreements of the pact" referred at this time to the Privy Council by the Emperor, others, and myself, were appointed members of the Investigation Committee. The Committee held its meeting on the 21st of this month and after hearing the explanations of the Ministers concerned and interested officials, an investigation was carried out."

According to the explanation of the Minister of this department, ITALY, as an original signatory, on 6 November 1937, became a party to the agreement which was concluded between JAPAN and GERMANY against the Communist "International" on the 25th of November 1936 at Berlin. HUNGARY, MANCHUKUO, and SPAIN followed suit. But it was decided that the agreement should remain in force for a period of five years and that the contracting powers should understand the attitude of future co-operation of the contracting powers before expiration of the above term, and that the above term is to expire on 24th of November of this year. However, when Foreign Minister MATSUOKA visited GERMANY in March of this year, the Germany Foreign Minister told Mr. MATSUOKA of GERMANY'S desire to extend the validity of the agreement. On 24th of October, the German Ambassador in TOKYO formally proposed to extend the term of the agreement for another five years. On 27th of the same month, the ITALIAN Ambassador in TOKYO also submitted that the ITALIAN Government had the same opinion as the GERMAN Government on the subject. As the Imperial Government felt all the more the necessity of co-operation for the preventing of communist destruction, which was the purpose of the anti-comintern pact, even after five years since the conclusion of the pact, we recognized the desirability of beginning negotiations for the extension of the validity of the agreement, and we replied on 30 October to both the GERMAN and ITALIAN Ambassadors in TOKYO that we agreed with the proposal of both governments, and at the same time we decided to conduct detailed negotiations at Berlin. Since then the negotiations have continued between JAPAN, GERMANY, and ITALY, and as a result, a definite plan of the protocol was reached; furthermore the three co-operating countries proposed the extension of the validity of the agreement to HUNGARY, MANCHUKUO, and SPAIN, and obtained their assent. The protocol was consequently signed by the representatives of the governments of the six countries.

Though the annexed Secret Agreement to the anti-comintern pact exists only between JAPAN and GERMANY, the German Government, when making an offer for the prolongation of the period of validity of the said pact, has expressed its desire not to prolong the validity

of the annexed Secret Agreement. Due to the great changes that have taken place in the international situation as compared to the time when the annexed secret agreement was signed, the JAPANESE Government recognizes that there is no reason for its continuation today. Therefore, having decided to agree to this GERMAN proposal, she is going to make a draft of a secret official exchange document to this effect and exchange it at the same time the protocol is signed. The gist of each agreement is as follows:

#### I - PROTOCOL

In the pact now in force, it is pledged that the signatories should inform each other concerning the activities of the communist international; consult each other in regards to necessary defense measures; and accomplish these measures by close co-operation. Moreover they pledged that they would take defensive measures based on the purport of the pact in regards to Third Powers whose domestic equilibrium is threatened by the destructive movements of the Communist "International"; and jointly advise their participation in the pact. The period of validity, the measures to be taken thereafter, etc. of this pact were decided. In addition, in regards to the method of co-operation by the governments of the interested countries in the above defensive measures and other details from the standpoint of executing the pact, several provisions were established in an annexed protocol. The protocol, in its preamble, states that the governments of the six countries, JAPAN, GERMANY, ITALY, HUNGARY, MANCHUKUO, and SPAIN, recognizing that the pact which they have mutually concluded for the purpose of defense against the activities of the Communist "International," has proved most effective, and firmly believing that the close co-operation against the above common enemy was to their mutual interests, have decided to extend the period of validity of the said pact.

In its text it is provided that:

- 1) The above mentioned pact directed against the "Communist International" will be extended for five years from November 25, 1941 (18th year of SHOWA).
- 2) Any country wishing to participate in the above pact upon the invitation of the three Governments of JAPAN, GERMANY, and ITALY shall deliver her declaration of participation in written form to the GERMAN Government, who shall notify the other contracting governments of its receipt. And the participation shall take effect from the date of the receipt of the declaration by the German Government.

- 3) This protocol shall be written in JAPANESE, GERMAN, and ITALIAN and each will respectively be the official text, and shall be enforced from the date signatures are affixed. At a proper time prior to the expiration of the said five years period, the signatories shall reach an understanding as to the form of their co-operation thereafter.

## II -- SECRET OFFICIAL EXCHANGE DOCUMENTS

At the time of the conclusion of the pact directed against the "Communist International," both Governments concluded a secret annexed agreement with the object of protecting their common interests from military oppression by the Soviet Union. It was pledged that if either of the signatories were attacked or threatened with attack by Soviet Russia without provocation, the other signatory power would not take any measures which would result in an advantage for Soviet Russia but would immediately hold a conference to decide on measures to be taken to protect their common interests. They further pledged that, during the term of this agreement, political treaties incompatible with the spirit of this agreement would not be concluded with Soviet Russia without the mutual consent of the contracting powers, and that this agreement shall be enforced at the same time as the pact against the "Communist International" and shall have the same period of validity. In addition the meaning and the extent of the so called "political treaty" in this agreement were defined with an annexed official exchange document, and, in this agreement, an explanation is added concerning the effect of the treaty now existing between GERMANY and SOVIET RUSSIA. Furthermore, it was decided with an understanding that this agreement should be kept secret. However, a copy of the draft in the form of an exchange document between the representatives of both the JAPANESE and GERMAN Governments, is to decide on the abolition of the above secret annexed agreement, its appendix and the understanding as of November 25, 1941, regardless of the provisions set forth in Article III of the secret annexed agreement.

It seems that on account of the fact that expiration of the effective period for the pact against Communist "International" in which JAPAN, GERMANY, and ITALY were three original signatories and which, later, MANCHUKUO, HUNGARY, and SPAIN participated are expected, the former of these drafts is intended to conclude an agreement in a form of protocol among the above six countries in order to extend the said pact for another five years; and the latter is aimed at abrogating in a form of the exchange of official notes the agreements, etc., in which the establishment of close connection between JAPAN and GERMANY was promised at the conclusion of the said agreement for the joint check against the military pressure of Soviet Union. All these steps, in view of the existing international situations, can be said to be proper ones, and also that no hindrance can be found in any of the

articles and clauses thereof. The objective of Communist "International," however, lies in the destruction and violent pressure to the existing countries by every possible ways and means, and its activities in each country constitute a serious menace.

Therefore, it is our earnest desire that the government will, in carrying out this pact, doubly apply the provisions in endeavoring to thoroughly exterminate the communist movement in the country. Then, the investigation committee unanimously decided that this draft be carried as is, together with the said request. The result of the above investigation is reported.

NO. 21 - (S. IMIZU)

Indeed, I approve of the draft of this matter, but for caution's sake I want to ask some questions.

What is the true intention of GERMANY in desiring the abrogation of the annexed secret agreement?

The second clause of RUSSO-JAPANESE Temporary Agreement which was concluded on January 20 of this year states "This protocol is to be replaced by the new agreement which is now in the process of negotiation and is to be concluded in 1941 between the governments of JAPAN and the UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS." What is the progress of the negotiation for the new agreement which is to be concluded in this year?

Furthermore, the government officially announced in June of this year of signing a trade and payment treaty between JAPAN and the U.S.S.R. What is the subsequent progress?

Moreover, will the conclusion of the RUSSO-JAPANESE fisheries treaty be affected by the abrogation of the annexed secret agreement of this draft?

SEAT NO. 11 (TOGO)

As to the abolition of the Secret Annexed Agreement GERMANY did not explain the details in particular. However, looking at it from an objective point of view, GERMANY is desirous of JAPAN's aid because she is in the midst of a war against the U.S.S.R. However, she realizes that due to the existence of a treaty of neutrality between JAPAN and RUSSIA, she is unable to ask for JAPAN's aid.

Therefore, since this agreement does not meet the present situation, GERMANY hopes for its abolishment. The Fishery problem is complicated and delicate in various points. In the negotiations since this spring, the USSR has shown considerable earnestness in these negotiations, but while progress had not yet been made, there was an

outbreak of war between GERMANY and the U.S.S.R. For this reason, the situation is such that the fishery negotiations cannot help but be suspended. Since it has always been our desire to stabilize our fisheries rights based on a long-term agreement, we hope to take advantage at an early opportunity to re-open the negotiations, and if at all possible, to conclude a treaty during this year. However, whether the U.S.S.R. can afford to sign a treaty becomes a problem, and at the same time it is necessary to carefully study the transition of the U.S.S.R.'s power. At any rate, our Government is resolved to protect our northern seas fisheries rights and interests. The management of the fisheries treaty was excluded from the secret arrangement because it can be promoted at the option of either JAPAN and RUSSIA. Therefore, even though the above secret arrangements were abolished at this time, it would have no effects whatsoever.

The commercial treaty and the payment treaty were already signed between JAPAN and the U.S.S.R. and were about to be presented to the Emperor for ratification when war broke out between GERMANY and the U.S.S.R. For these reasons, it became impossible to enforce the agreement. Therefore, since it was necessary to conduct a re-deliberation under the new situation, they are now left as they are.

## SEAT NO. 5 - (TOJO)

I wish to clearly state the government's conviction concerning the requests contained in the investigation report. The government has imposed drastic controls on communistic movements even in the pact in order to preserve the everlasting dignity of our national structure. And also in the future, the government should impose thorough-going controls on these movements. Therefore, the government intends to fully utilize the articles in this treaty. Before the resolutions are passed, the government hereby clearly states its convictions.

## SEAT NO. 30 - (FUKAI)

I think this draft, as a whole, is proper. However, since there are some doubtful points, I would like to ask some questions. In previous provisions, no procedures were established for the participation of Third Powers, and, therefore, it is natural that they be established at this time. However, the procedures set forth in this draft differ from existing customs. That is, in the past the three powers, in co-operation, invited third parties to participate and on the basis of the agreement among the powers concerned, the participation was realized. However, in this draft the word "co-operation" is not included and merely construes that the sending of the declaration of participation to GERMANY is sufficient. In the Anti-comintern Pact and in other agreements with GERMANY, the three countries, JAPAN, GERMANY, and ITALY have stood on an equal footing. But here, for the first time, GERMANY has been formally given seniority and I cannot

help but feel a little regretful. The participation of Third Powers is not urgent. Consequently the form of agreement can be followed as in the past.

In this draft, what is the reason for the change in the form of participation? What procedure is there for inviting third parties to participate in the pact?

SEAT NO. 11 - (TOGO)

The pact stipulates that in the event that other countries are to be invited to participate, after a discussion is held by the three countries, JAPAN, GERMANY, and ITALY, and an agreement is reached, these countries shall be admitted. Therefore, the omission of the word "co-operation" in the draft is of no particular significance. It is only a matter of convenience that the participation is made effective by a notification to GERMANY. In treaties among many nations, there are many examples in which one country takes charge of the procedures for participation. In the draft of this pact, such a treatment as this was considered convenient because it was anticipated that there would be many countries in Europe which would participate /in the pact/. That GERMANY is not in a dominating position as compared with JAPAN and ITALY, is clear from the fact that the three languages, JAPANESE, GERMAN, and ITALIAN, are used in the text of this draft, and especially the primary signatories of the Anti-Comintern Pact are the three countries, JAPAN, GERMANY, and ITALY as clearly stipulated in Article 2 of the Pact. As the Government has paid sufficient attention to this matter, I think that there is no cause for anxiety.

SEAT NO. 30 (FUKAI)

For what reasons was past customs not observed in the form of the protocol? Though I think it is proper that GERMANY should occupy the position of manager from the standpoint of convenience for conducting affairs, I am anxious with respect to the fact that the /participation of other countries/ is made effective by a notification to GERMANY.

SEAT NO. 11 (TOGO)

The participation of third powers will be decided by the conclusion of the pact. Although it is a matter of course that it must be courteous and specific, in order to induce as many countries as possible to participate, the procedure has been made simple from the standpoint of convenience.

PRESIDENT (HARA)

As there are no other motions, a vote shall be taken at once, omitting the discussion stage and others. Those who are in favor of this measure, please stand.

(All members arose)

PRESIDENT (HARA)

The measure has been decided unanimously.

With this, the meeting is adjourned for today.

The EMPEROR retires.

(The meeting adjourned at 10:50 a.m.)

President, HARA, Koshimichi

The Chief Secretary HORIE, Sueo

Secretaries, MOROHASHI, Yasuru

KATSUJI, Kenji

W.D.C. NO. \_\_\_\_\_

C E R T I F I C A T E

I.P.S. NO. 1067

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, SATO, Asao hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Cabinet Secretary and that as such official I had custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 37 pages, dated November 22, 1941, and described as follows: Minutes of the Privy Council Meetings. I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): Cabinet Secretariat.

Signed at TOKYO on this

9 day of June, 1947

SATO, Asao

Signature of Official

SEAL

Witness: IWANAGA, Kenichi

Cabinet Secretary

Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

I, J. A. CURTIS, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above certification was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at TOKYO on this

10 day of June, 1947

J. A. CURTIS

Name

Witness: R. F. Marsh

Lt. Lt. Inf. Investigating, IPS  
Official Capacity